കാൺടാക്ട് കൊടുക്കാതെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വിലയ്ക്കു ഇവിടെ നിന്നും തന്നെ ഫാക്ടറിക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള റബ്ബർ വാങ്ങിക്കണം. ഉത്തരഇൻഡ്യയിലുള്ള റബ്ബർവ്യവസായശാലകൾക്കു റബ്ബർ അയക്കാൻ കോട്ടാസിസ്റ്റംപ്രതിബന്ധമായിരിക്കുന്നില്ല. കോട്ടായില്ലാതെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു റബ്ബർ മാർക്കറ്റുണ്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നില്ല. റബ്ബർ ഫാക്ടറിക്കും മറ്റുമായി ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപയാണ് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇനിയും ഒരു മൂന്നുലക്ഷം രൂപാകൂടി അനുവദിച്ചാലും ഇതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനം ശരിയായി നടക്കുമെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഈ വകയ്ക്കു പണം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു നമ്മുടെകടമയാണ്. ഈ വകസംഗതികളെല്ലാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവി ക്ലേശകരമായി ചിന്തിച്ചു ഇപ്പോൾപറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമാദം മേലാലെങ്കിലും വരുത്താതെ പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുമെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസത്തോടുകൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഡിമാൻറിനെ അനുകൂലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

The Demand was put to vote and carried.

The grant was made.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE TRAVANCORE JENMI AND KUDIYAN REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Jenmi Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly, be taken into consideration.

I am sure that honourable members have carefully gone through the Bill and that it is not necessary for me to explain the principles underlying the Bill at great length. It will be noticed that the main point for which this Bill is proposed is in regard to jenmikaram in respect of cherikal lands held on Kanapattom. Honourable members know what a kanapattom transaction is. It is a demise by a jenmi to a person called kudiyan in respect of a Jenmam land on receipt by the jenmi of an amount as loan, called *Kanam*. The kudiyan has to pay a rent or pattom to the jenmi. The jenmi has to pay interest in respect of the kanam money advanced. The net result is that the kudiyan pays to the jenmi the rent or pattom minus the interest and this residual rent is called michavaram. Besides this michavaram the kudiyan has also to pay certain customary dues and periodical fees. Under the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation as amended, all these dues have been consolidated and their yearly value has been taken and fixed as the amount payable every year in lieu of all dues to the jenmi. This is

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[Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai.]

the jenmivaram and this law further lays down what shall be the rent payable and this is called the jenmikaram. The jenmikaram may be said to be the statutory rent and the jenmivaram the contract rent, and it has been laid down that in the case of Jenmom lands generally jenmivaram shall be the jenmikaram. But in the case of cherikal lands a differential provision is made and it has been laid down that in respect of cherikal lands that jenmikaram shall be the settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount. Perhaps I may have to explain what settlement pattamicham is. Honourable members know that settlement pattom is the pattom fixed by Government in respect of Sirkar lands in the settlement of tax. The Settlement Pattamicham means the settlement pattom fixed at the settlement *minus* the tax actually payable in respect of the land. In respect of cherikal lands what has been fixed is that the kudiyan shall pay to the jenmi the settlement pattamicham *minus* the interest on the kanam amount. It has been assumed that the settlement pattamicham is the utmost fair rent that may be paid by the kudiyan to the jenmi. But it has been noticed in actual fact that the interest on the kanam is more than the settlement pattamicham, with the result that in many cases the jenmikaram is nil or a minus quantity. This was not the intention of the Legislature. Therefore provision is now proposed, in this Bill, that in respect of cherikal lands either the jenmivaram or settlement pattamicham minus the interest on kanam amount shall be the jenmikaram whichever is greater. I am sure that this will be admitted to be a reasonable arrangement. This is the main principle of the Bill.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. The intention of the Government in introducing a bi-cameral legislature was that each House should have an opportunity of placing complete attention and thought over the business at hand. I strongly object to the manner in which Bills are taken hot from the legislative over of the other House and placed here. The bi-cameral legislature is not to be a mockery. I submit that there should be a decent interval of time if this House should discharge its sacred responsibility by the business placed on the agenda. The Bill was passed day before yesterday by the other House and a copy was placed in our hands. You can more or less imagine what this House can do even if it were composed of Benthams and Austins. The official side is tired. But as far as the non-official section is concerned they are not expected to follow the proceedings of the other House closely on this matter. The printed proceedings

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are not available to us. At least in future the Law Member should think of the possibility of a decent interval of time for legislative business between its passing in the other House and the introduction in this House.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I concede the fairness and the justice of the observations made by Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi just now. Even during this session I considered whether I might not suggest to the Dewan that the Council might not be put off till after a week or so after the closing of the Assembly. But it so happened this time that a joint session had to be held. If therefore the council session is put off honourable members will have to go home after the Joint Committee and then return after a week or so for this meeting. I thought that might cause serious inconvenience to the members. For the future I shall certainly remember what Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi has suggested. I shall suggest to the Dewan—because it is the Dewan and not Government that fixes the day for the meetings, to allow a fair interval, whenever possible, between the close of the Assembly and the starting of the Council.

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was then put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 4 and the Preamble and Title were, one by one, put and agreed to.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: I beg to move that the Bill as now approved be passed into law.

Mr. C. O. Madhavan: I second it.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

THE TRAVANCORE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

Mr. Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai: Sir, I beg to move that the Travancore Court of Wards Bill, as passed by the Sri Mulam Assembly be taken into consideration. I daresay that the honourable members have gone through the Bill even though it must have caused some strain to them. I shall, however, explain the main principles of the Bill very briefly. The object of the Bill is to provide for the protection of the person and property of incapacitated person. It deals with persons such as minors and persons of unsound mind. The Bill proposes a State agency called the Court of Wards to take charge of the person and property of the incapacitated persons called the wards in this Bill. This agency is created for the purpose of looking after the persons and proper management of the property of the incapacitated persons. The court proposed is a board consisting

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